

# WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1851.

## GIVE US LIGHT!

It is with a joy too sober for exultation that we recognise, in the state of the public mind of this country, since the failure of the late criminal enterprise against Cuba, the triumph of moral principle; of reverence for law, Divine and human; and of a just regard for the good opinion of the World. Whilst these elements are in the ascendant in the national character and policy, we have nothing to fear for the Republic. A People that can master its own dangerous sympathies, and even control its good ones, as this People has done on the late occasion, offers a noble spectacle to the world of a sound integrity not incompatible with the freest institutions.

Of the prime movers of the desperate enterprise against Cuba, the greater part had probably no higher aim than their own personal advancement and interest. Some of them, doubtless, young and inexperienced persons, were seduced and deluded by the false idea of lending aid to a people struggling for liberty; but, after weighing the evidence, already before the Public, of temptations held out to the grosser senses of the adventurers, it cannot now be doubted that no small number of them were enticed into the service more by the prospect of plunder than by the love of liberty.

By what deceptions the honest-hearted and real liberty-loving men in the expedition were induced to abandon their homes, and, in many instances, their helpless and destitute families, to follow the fortunes of an outlaw leader with the view of wresting from the Government of Spain a great territory—by the spoils of which he at least was to be enriched—we have already shown to our readers, in the proclamations and false intelligence manufactured, for the purpose of deception, at different and distant places in our own country. The evidence on that subject is conclusive. But, in regard to the inducements held out, our information has not hitherto been so particular. We know, however, from the evidence of parties concerned, that the humblest individuals who engaged in the Expedition were promised large sums in the event of its success—as much as a thousand dollars each—whilst those of higher pretensions, who held nominal rank in the invading force, were, in the same event, to become possessors of untold wealth.

We know, also, that much of the money for the actual expenses of both expeditions—that of last year and that of the present—was raised upon bonds (promises to pay) issued by somebody or other; that these bonds have been bought and sold; that, in one case, a thousand dollars was advanced by an officer of the Expedition, for which he was to receive ten thousand, making the price of the bonds to be ten cents on the dollar; that much money has been let out upon this gambling sort of security; and we have even heard that at the same rate *crops of cotton* have been exchanged in Louisiana for these bonds; whilst elsewhere they have been passed off for cash at as low a rate as two or three cents on the dollar. But we have as yet had no definite information of the form of these bonds, the nature of their stipulations, or the amount and character of the funds out of which they are to be paid.

Considered of the existence of these bonds by an accidental publication in the New Orleans newspapers of the sale of a small amount of them, we expressed a wish to be enlightened by the publication of the form in which they were issued, that the Public might be enabled to determine, from their face whether they bore the impress of a guilty or an innocent transaction.

Our wish has been accomplished. We have got a copy of one of these bonds. Here it is, word and letter:

\$2,000. No. 111.

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, That I, General Narciso Lopez, Chief of the "Patriotic Junta for the promotion of the political interests of Cuba," established in the United States of North America, and the contemplated head of the Provisional Government and Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary movement, about to be now undertaken through my agency and permissive authority, for the liberation of the people of Cuba from the tyranny and oppression to which they are now subject by the power of Spain, and to be prosecuted by me till superseded by a superior Executive Officer, or such form of Government and authority as the people by their free will and choice shall prescribe, do, by these presents, to subvert the cause and object aforesaid, make and execute this obligation, on behalf of the people of Cuba, by whatever designation of nationality or form of body politic they shall hereafter assume, to wit:

I do, by these presents, for and on behalf of the said people of Cuba, and their successors in Government forever, and for value received, promise to pay to ———, or bearer, in equal annual instalments at one, two, three, four, and five years, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, with six per cent. interest from date, payable ratably on each annual instalment, until both principal and interest be fully paid and discharged. And I, the said General Narciso Lopez, in virtue of the authority and for the promotion of the object aforesaid, do by these presents pledge to the said ———, or bearer, the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal resources of the people and Government of Cuba, from whatever source to be derived; and do further pledge the good faith of the people and Government of Cuba, in perpetuity, for the faithful and complete discharge of this obligation.

In testimony whereof, I, the said General Narciso Lopez, do hereunto affix my signature and seal of the said Provisional Government, which is further witnessed by Ambrosio José González and José María Sánchez Yznaga, members of said "Patriotic Junta," and the Hon. Cosme-worth Pickney Smith, Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi.

This done and executed in the City of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, one of the United States of North America, on this 30th day of April, A.D. 1850.

NARCISO LOPEZ.  
J. SANCHEZ YZNAGA,  
AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALEZ,  
C. P. SMITH.

At the head of this Bond is a handsome cut of a shield or coat-of-arms, (in one division of the field of which, by the way, is a Palmetto and Stars, signifying we know not what), surmounted by a Liberty Cap, and garnished on both sides with flags of different kinds, cannon, trumpets, drums, swords, &c. And at the bottom is an impression of a seal, with the legend "Gobierno Provisional."

Our readers and our contemporaries who are yet incredulous, or doubting, as to the character of the Lopez Expeditions, first and last, will at once perceive that this new testimony leaves no room for any remaining disbelief or uncertainty. All is now made clear.

We submit this piece of evidence, without argument, to the verdict of our readers; contenting ourselves with stating the material points which it appears to us to establish, viz:

First. That the whole scheme of the Revolution of Cuba originated, and was executed, so far as it was carried out before its sailing, within the United States.

Secondly. That the "Cuban Junta" within the United States was not, as we supposed, a fancy term applied to certain New York leaders in the conspiracy against the territory of Spain, but a fixed fact, and that Lopez claimed to be acting by their authority.

Thirdly. That, so far from any revolution existing or in progress in Cuba, this document peremptorily excludes such a conclusion, by declaring, in express terms, that "the revolutionary movement" was "about to be now undertaken by his [Lopez's] agency," &c.

Fourthly. That the resources out of which the amount of this and of all similar bonds was to be paid, in the first place, were the public lands and public property in Cuba, of whatever kind: and

Fifthly. That these bonds were to be further paid, in the second place, out of "the fiscal resources of THE PEOPLE and Government of Cuba, from whatever resources derived."

Sixthly. That a high Judicial functionary of one of the States of this Union, was, with Lopez, and two Members of the "Patriotic Junta," a party to this bond.

Seventhly. That this document establishes the precise accuracy of the language employed by the President of the United States, in his Proclamation of 25th April last, warning all persons against connecting themselves with the unlawful and desperate enterprise against Cuba, wherein he expressed his belief that this expedition was "instigated and set on foot by foreigners who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly Power, and seek by falsehood and misrepresentation to seduce our own citizens, especially the young, and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes;" and when he denounced such expeditions "as adventures for plunder and robbery, which must meet the condemnation of the civilized world."

What more stupendous scheme of "plunder and robbery" was ever presented to the eye of the world than that which is sketched out in the "bond," of which the above is an accurate copy?

The suggestion, in the President's Proclamation of last April, that "the young and inconsiderate" were especially in danger of being seduced into "the schemes of the Cuban conspirators," turned out to be literally true. Of the hundred and sixteen victims sent prisoners to Spain, fifty-one are ascertained to be of the age of 22 years and under, down to the age of 16; and of the whole number only eighteen are above the age of 30 years.

## THE VICTIMS OF THE LOPEZ EXPEDITION.

A letter received in this city from ROBERT H. ELLIS, a captain in the last expedition of Lopez against the Island of Cuba, and who is now a prisoner at Havana, states that amongst the many promising young men who have lost their lives in that unfortunate enterprise are BEVERLY WAUGH, formerly of this city, and a son of MR. GUSTAVUS HARRISON, of Georgetown.

We are reminded, by hearing of the above letter, of the propriety of calling upon those concerned as chiefs in getting up the expedition to publish an authentic list of all the persons who proceeded to Cuba as members of it, in the case of at least one of the young men above named as having been killed in battle, his parents, as we are informed, were not aware that he had left New Orleans, and supposed him to be yet engaged there in the line of his business. The parents of others who were killed in skirmishes with the Spanish troops and the peasantry are no doubt not only ignorant, but unsuspecting of their misfortune.

Of the number who embarked in the *Pampero*, which has been variously stated at from four hundred and fifty to five hundred, we yet know positively of the fate of less than one-half—the fifty who were executed at Havana, and the hundred and fifty who are now prisoners. All the rest have most probably perished, and it is due to their friends and relatives that their melancholy fate should be made known.

## EUROPEAN NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING CUBA.

The telegraphic despatches sent from London to Liverpool on the eve of departure of the American mail-steamers *Altice*, just arrived at New York, announce somewhat confidently that negotiations have been opened between Spain, England, and France which are likely to result in a treaty the object of which will be to preserve Cuba to Spain, with some modifications of her Government as were mentioned in a paragraph published in this paper last week. It was also understood that a steamer would immediately leave Havre with despatches from the French Government and the American Minister at Paris. We observe, however, that the London correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser treats as pure fiction all idea of England being privy to any such engagement. A few days probably will solve the question.

The Charleston Courier has the following remarks upon the present condition of that city, which seems a special argument for the "immediate action" which the grumblers of South Carolina are calling for on the subject of withdrawing from the "accursed Union":

"Of all the many and arduous duties that devolve on the journalist, there are none that impart to him greater satisfaction than that of chronicling the existence of a progressive spirit of improvement among those with whom it is his lot to reside; and we believe that we can safely say, without the fear of contradiction, that in no city on the Atlantic coast is there exhibited amongst its citizens a more ardent desire to turn to the best advantage the vast industrial resources with which it has been blessed than that which at present characterizes our own. Manufactories, new business, and new depots for capital are every day springing up around us; and frequently occurs that scarcely has the ink been dry with which we have recorded one addition to the commercial resources of our city, ere our pen is called upon to describe another."

The New York "Morning Star" of the 26th instant, referring to the yet partially hidden sources in the United States, of the late enterprise, more absurd even than wicked, against the island territory of Spain, says:

"We are informed, and believe, that the authorship of this 'document' (the counterfeit Proclamation) can be fixed upon certain parties in this city. The story of the origin of the 'invasion,' and the means used to keep up the flow of rhinoceros 'into the 'Patriot treasury,' is as yet but half told. It will all come out one of these days. In the mean time, the 'facts and vouchers are in safe hands.' Let the People have them, by all means!"

## THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Treasury Department has, we learn, received various communications from New York stating that, under the present severe money pressure there, it would be a great relief if the Assistant Treasurer could be authorized to redeem the Mint certificates issued for bullion deposited for coinage. There must be some strange mistake on this subject prevailing in New York, as the Department has placed a bullion fund of nearly six millions of dollars at the disposal of the Mint for the purpose of redeeming all its certificates, so soon as the bullion is assayed and the value ascertained, which fund has been found ample for the purpose, and at no one time for months past has there been less than a million of coin on hand belonging to that fund, after redeeming all the certificates which were presented. The last official statement from the Mint, for the week ending 20th instant, which we published on the 25th instant, shows that there was on hand upwards of five millions of assayed gold, the value of which had been paid to the depositors from the bullion fund, and only \$51,600 of unassayed gold. If, therefore, there are any outstanding certificates held in New York, it arises simply from the fact that the holders have not thought proper to present them for payment.

In consequence of the renewed applications on the subject, the Department addressed the Director to ascertain if there were any want of means for redeeming the certificates, or if any of them had been refused; and in reply, on the 27th instant, he states: "We have ample means to pay all deposits the value of which has been ascertained, and in no instance has any such payment been declined. We have received during the present week bullion deposits to the extent of \$1,800,000, and have already assayed and paid of that sum \$1,110,000, which is a dispatch that certainly leaves no just cause for complaint."

The deposits of bullion are made at intervals and in large sums, on the arrival of the California steamers, when one hundred and fifty to two hundred separate deposits are sometimes made in one day; notwithstanding which, under the present efficient organization of the Mint, the assays are made and the payments commenced in two or three days afterwards, and the average period for assaying and ascertaining the value of the deposits by any one steamer does not exceed six or eight days, when the certificates are forthwith issued for the amount, and they are redeemable, and redeemed, on presentation.

Should circumstances occur which may render the present bullion fund inadequate to the prompt discharge of all demands upon it, we are authorized to say that the Treasury Department will not hesitate to increase it, so that no delay shall occur in the payment of depositors, so soon as their bullion can be assayed and the value ascertained. But up to this period that fund has been found amply sufficient. The assayed bullion now on hand, which has been paid for by the bullion fund, is nearly five millions of dollars, from which the Mint is making a daily coinage of \$150,000, and has besides a large surplus in coin, applicable to any certificates which may be presented for payment.

## REPUBLIC OF SIERRA MADRE.

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 12th instant thinks that the failure of the Cuban Expedition will help on the new "Republic of Sierra Madre," proposed to be carved out of the Northern Provinces of Mexico. It regards this as a fixed fact, and then gives a clear intimation of further unlawful enterprises against Cuba, which are to be made dependant upon it. We have seen nothing in print, even in regard to this Cuba matter, more fraught with wilful madness and reckless lust of conquest than the following proposition and argument of the Houston paper:

"Whatever may be the power of the General Government to prevent the Cuban volunteers from prosecuting their expedition, it cannot prevent its citizens from emigrating to the Northern Provinces of Mexico. In one or two months the new Government of the Sierra Madre Republic will in all probability be organized, and an army capable of maintaining its independence against the whole Power of the Central Government of Mexico will display its victorious banners in the valley of the Rio Grande. When the new Republic is established, who is to prevent the victorious troops who have achieved its independence fighting out in their own ports, and under their own flag, an expedition capable of subverting the power of old Spain in Cuba? If this Republic were at this time established, who can doubt that an army of five thousand volunteers could be concentrated at Tampico or Matamoros to aid the Cuban patriots?"

A brief Telegraphic bulletin in another column, for the truth of which we cannot vouch, mentions that the first movement against the Mexican Provinces has been so far successful that the insurgents have seized the public funds and marched to join CARABAJAL, who is designated as the leader of the intended revolution. The Philadelphia Ledger supposes that the term "insurgents" means "Texan volunteers," and adds that "this movement appears pretty much of the same character as that against Cuba. The revolution commences on this side of the Mexican boundary, and is to be followed up by the Mexicans on the other side, on the arrival of the volunteers."

We understand that, since the return of Mr. Attorney General CRITTENDEN to the seat of Government, he has (in the prolonged absence of Mr. WEBSTER) been appointed Acting Secretary of State.

THE SEARCHING EXPEDITION.—MR. HENRY GRINNELL has received a letter from Lady FRANKLIN, in which she announces the return of the English Expedition, and now places her whole reliance upon his vessels. The search, we think, will be in vain; but while there is life there is hope, as the adage has it.

Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS has been nominated by the committee appointed to fill vacancies to succeed Gen. QUITMAN as the "Democratic State Rights" candidate for Governor of Mississippi. We have no knowledge of Mr. D.'s acceptance of this nomination, but in view of what he has repeatedly said during the canvass, we suppose that he cannot decline it.

The New York Journal of Commerce is elaborately showing that both as a constitutional, legal, and practical matter, colored people are not citizens of the United States, and that the courts have so decided over and over again; and that, therefore, SOUTH CAROLINA has the constitutional right to do what she is doing, in the exclusion of colored sailors, or their temporary imprisonment.

Hon. LUCIUS LYON, formerly a Representative and afterwards a Senator in Congress from the State of Michigan, died at Detroit on Friday last.

## WHIG NOMINATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

We have already announced that the Whig State Convention of VIRGINIA, sitting at Charlottesville on Thursday last, nominated by acclamation that sterling Whig and accomplished gentleman, GEORGE W. SUMMERS, as the Whig candidate for Governor of Virginia, to be voted for at the first election under the new Constitution of the State, to be held in December next. We now learn that on the ensuing day SAMUEL WATTS, of Norfolk county, was unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and S. S. BAXTER for the office of Attorney General. This ticket will commend itself to every Whig in Virginia, and it behooves them to go to work and strive for its success at the ballot boxes.

Resolutions were passed unanimously approving the administration of President FILLMORE, and in favor of sustaining the compromise measures of the last Congress.

Every thing was conducted in the most harmonious spirit, and the indications were all of the most favorable character for the union and success of the Whig party.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Democratic Convention at Staunton, on the second day of their meeting, after a warm contest between the rival aspirants, nominated JOSEPH JOHNSON, of Harrison county, as their candidate for Governor; Mr. SHELTON LEAKE, for Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. BOOCOCK, for Attorney General. Mr. JOHNSON is the Governor elect under the old Constitution.

## FIRES IN THE WOODS.

A very large amount of damage appears to have been done by the fires now burning in the woods of Maine, and on the frontiers of New Brunswick. A letter from Cherryfield says:

"The whole country is burning up. Scarcely an acre of ground remains along the whole seaboard of this country. And the fire is raging fearfully on our river, (Narragansett) No. 10 is burning up. No. 16 has been burnt over. Beddington and No. 18 are in great danger, as the fire has reached them both. The day I left for court I counted fifteen large fires around our village. Last Sunday scarcely a man attended church; all were engaged protecting their own dwellings or assisting their neighbors. All the timber land in Cherryfield has been burnt over, and Arnsburg has suffered severely. An extensive fire is raging on No. 40, at the head of the river, and endangering 84 and 35. If this weather continues much longer, all the timber land on this river will be desolated."

A letter in the Portland Advertiser says that the whole of Hancock county is burnt over. The fire has swept over Mount Desert, and destroyed several houses. Two dwellings in Jonesport had been burnt. The dams on the West Branch of the Narragansett were burnt to the bed of the river, and most of the meadow hay on the river was lost.

The St. Johns (N. B.) Chronicle of September 19th remarks: "For the last three days the city has been so completely enveloped in smoke as almost to exclude the sight of the sun. The fires are raging along shore between this place and St. Andrews; several dwellings have been destroyed, as well as damage done to the crops and fences."

## THE CONFLAGRATION AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, September 26—9 A. M. About 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a wooden building on Pecock street, situated in the centre of what is called "The Fire Point." A strong southeast wind was blowing at the time, and the buildings all being of wood and very dry, the fire spread with fearful rapidity, and in less than fifteen minutes the entire block of buildings on Rock and Pecock streets, from the ship canal and Erie street to Evans street, was in flames. The fire then crossed Erie street and seized upon the large planing mill of the Messrs. Eaton. It then crossed the canal and Erie street bridge, sweeping everything on the opposite side of the canal to the "Terrace" thence down the Terrace to Mechanic street, on both sides of the canal. The number of buildings burnt must be upwards of five hundred, and the ground burnt over about thirty or forty acres. The buildings burnt were nearly all of wood. The number of families turned out of homes is very great. Many of them barely escaped with their lives, so fearfully rapid was the progress of the flames. It is feared that a number of persons have been burnt to death, although no bodies have as yet been recovered. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars, only a small portion of which is insured.

WHIG NOMINATIONS IN WISCONSIN.—The Wisconsin Whig State Convention met at Madison on the 24th instant and nominated the following ticket:

For Governor.....L. J. FARWELL.  
Lieut. Governor.....C. H. HUGHES.  
Secretary of State.....R. W. WRIGHT.  
Treasurer.....JAMES C. CLAWSON.

At the session of the [Diocesan] Convention of the New York Episcopal Church on Thursday, the question on the admission of the Church of the Messiah (colored) was taken up, when the Rev. Mr. LEONARD moved to lay the whole subject on the table; which, after some discussion, was carried by a large vote.

PROVINCIAL BISHOP OF NEW YORK.—Rev. WILLIAM CROIGHTON, D.D., was on Friday afternoon, on the eighth ballot, (four ballots having been had on the previous day,) elected Provisional Bishop of the diocese of New York, in place of the suspended Bishop OVERBROOK. Of the clerical votes, Dr. CROIGHTON received nine majority; and of the lay votes two, over Dr. WAINWRIGHT. The whole number of votes on the last balloting was, clerical 181, lay 168. The result having been announced, a unanimous vote was given for Dr. CROIGHTON. The New York Express says:

"The Provisional Bishop elect belongs to that portion of the Episcopal Church which is commonly designated 'High Church' or 'Anglo-Catholic,' and is a man of high standing, and, as he is described, 'an old-fashioned churchman.' His election is, we think, in consonance with the wishes of the majority of Episcopalians in the diocese, judging from the manifestations of their opinions, as made at the conventions of several years past. The result may be taken, therefore, as an auspicious one for the harmony and peace of the diocese, which is now relieved from the unpleasant position in which, for the last six years, it has been placed."

There are now four Bishops elect awaiting consecration: CROIGHTON, of New York; Rutledge, of South Carolina; Williams, of Connecticut; and Whitehouse, of Illinois. They may all, ere long, be consecrated at one and the same time, which will be an incident of deep interest in the church of which they are ministers.

The remains of STEPHEN GIRARD, the millionaire and benefactor of the city of Philadelphia, are to be removed on Tuesday next from the Holy Trinity burial-ground, where they have been deposited since his death, to Girard College, where a sarcophagus has been prepared for them. This is done by the City Authorities, to restrain whom from carrying their purpose into effect the relatives of the deceased applied for an injunction, which the Court refused to grant.

The United States mail steamer *Pacific*, for Liverpool, sailed from New York on Saturday, taking off \$560,140 in specie, chiefly in American gold, and ninety-nine passengers.

THE RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION AT LANCASTER.—The examination of the prisoners taken to Lancaster jail, after their arrest, on the charge of participating in the Christiana outrage, which was commenced on Tuesday, was concluded on Thursday. Alderman REIDART, before whom the hearing was had, delivered his decision, fully committing thirteen of the accused to the custody of the United States Marshal, to take their trial for high treason against the Government, and discharging five others, against whom the evidence of guilt was deemed insufficient. The names of the prisoners committed to answer are Castor Hannaway and Elijah Lewis, while; and Henry Sims, John Morgan, Jacob Moore, Alan Fernley, Lewis Gale, Lewis Clarkson, Chase Hunter, George Wells, Nelson Carter, Jacob Woods, and George Williams, colored.

## THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS "TRUE DELTA," OF SEPTEMBER 28. We have devoted considerable space in our columns this morning to the detailed narrative of Lieut. VAN VICTER, and a letter from Mr. C. N. HORWELL, lately attached to our office, in relation to the Lopez expedition, of which they formed a part.

It will be seen that these accounts agree in all their main particulars with all those which have heretofore appeared from the unfortunate adventurers, and corroborate all that we wrote, before the sailing of the *Pampero*, dissuasive from embarkation in the affair, and of the untruthfulness of the statements of battles won, defeats of the royal troops, capture of artillery, prisoners taken, and other monstrous fabrications that were daily published here by the *sed-distant* Cuban organs to delude the young, inflame the excitable, and deceive the public, merely that a gang of heartless dealers in scrip might get rich by a traffic in the blood of an enthusiastic but deluded body of young men.

We have before us a letter from a young man of the third municipality, dated in the prison at Havana, which, if the editors of papers like the New York Sun, Savannah News, and kindred concerns here, have souls in their bodies, ought to make them weep many bitter tears. He is but sixteen or seventeen years of age, a mere boy, and was deluded off from the family where his father had placed him for the summer, until he returned from the North, by promises that if he went to Cuba he would soon return with five thousand dollars. His name is Josias B. GUYAT, the son of a very worthy man, whose distress at this terrible calamity parents can easily picture to themselves.

Other letters from prisoners are also in our possession, but, as we have made it a rule to exclude those implicating parties here who cannot be confronted with the persons preferring the charges, we omit them.

One feature in all the correspondence of the unfortunate dupes of the scrip-dealers and their miserable newspaper allies worthy of particular notice; that is, their uniform recognition of the justice of their punishment by the Spanish authorities; in this respect differing greatly in their opinion from a portion of the press of this country, which labors to prove that a terrible wrong has been done them, to wipe out remembrance of which a war with Spain appears to be their only resource. To us it looks very much as if the intention of these newspaper statements is to prolong indefinitely, for some base or factious purpose, the detention of our unfortunate countrymen; apparently determined rather on a course that will create obstacles in the way of their enlargement than to facilitate their delivery, which every good citizen, whatever may be his opinion of their original error, cannot but anxiously desire.

We have no doubt of the earnestness and anxiety of the President to effect the return of the prisoners, now on their way to Spain; and we are very sure his solicitude to accomplish the humane and generous object will be greatly enhanced by the new proofs every day furnished of the wicked deceptions practised upon those too-confiding and over-enthusiastic men. All our endeavors should now be employed in accomplishing their return to their homes.

HAVANA, SEPTEMBER 4, 1851. Having promised to favor you (or it may be to trouble you) with another letter, acquainting you with our whereabouts, particularly, &c. in regard to the late foray upon one of the possessions of her Spanish Majesty, I will proceed to particulars as far as possible, the facts as they occurred from the moment we landed until our delivery into the hands of the Cuban authorities.

Our point of debarkation was at Manilla. We landed (near four hundred of us) about midnight, and without opposition, save the firing of a single musket upon the first boat which landed her troops. At Manilla three companies were left for two days, numbering about one hundred or one hundred and ten men; they formed the rear guard to protect the baggage train. About one hundred and eighty or ninety men proceeded the same night of landing to Los Posos, under the command of Gen. Lopez. This latter party reached Los Posos, and remained there near two days. The morning of the second day they were attacked by a Spanish force of regular troops, which the Americans resisted with great vigor. The fighting continued with doubtful issue for several hours, the number of killed and wounded was considerable on both sides; the exact number I cannot state. We lost a large number of our best and bravest men. Among the number I may mention Col. DOWNMAN killed; Capt. GONTI mortally wounded; Capt. BRIGHAM wounded and believed since dead; Lieut. LEACH killed; and several of Lopez's aids and wounded officers since been heard of. Having no transportation, it became imperative on Lopez to leave the wounded who could not follow behind; this accounts for my ignorance of the fate of the men so tenderly cared for. I might here remark, what some things are, that the Spanish troops, who were so numerous, and so brave, as to leave the disabled of an army to take care of themselves? You must judge what the thoughts of the men must have been at seeing their brother companions left neglected behind, and the same fate probably awaiting them. The Spanish troops, who were so numerous, and so brave, as to leave the disabled of an army to take care of themselves? You must judge what the thoughts of the men must have been at seeing their brother companions left neglected behind, and the same fate probably awaiting them. The Spanish troops, who were so numerous, and so brave, as to leave the disabled of an army to take care of themselves? You must judge what the thoughts of the men must have been at seeing their brother companions left neglected behind, and the same fate probably awaiting them.

Early on the morning of the day Lopez was attacked the men left at Manilla started with the baggage train, consisting of two wagons, drawn by four oxen each, for Los Posos. The escort was under the command of Crittenden—the companies respectively under the command of Capt. Leach, Saunders, and Victor Ker. We travelled at the rate of about a mile an hour—every hundred yards the oxen refusing to draw, and the Americans expending a great many oaths and useless blows from the butts of their muskets upon their stupid backs. Well, by dint of a good deal of sweating and many a hard blow, and a whole number of four thousand dollars' worth of dead weight, in the shape of carpet-bags and trunks—belonging to those who expected to dress in patent-leather boots and the latest French style clothing—we reached about half our journey, and determined to go no further until more oxen could be procured. With this determination we halted, with the exception of Ker's company, which proceeded about half a mile to an inn, where we sent a detachment to get more cattle.

In about an hour the men were aroused from their repose by the rapid firing of musketry ahead of us, and the conviction at once settled upon all that Ker had been attacked. The men, one and all, immediately jumped to their arms, and, without halting, but their position being so disadvantageous, Ker. The company under this latter captain were attacked whilst refreshing themselves in the tavern, but quickly jumped to where their muskets were stacked and returned the fire from the chapeau. The firing from both sides was very animated; from every bush there appeared to pour out a blaze of fire. The Spaniards, however, being so numerous, and so brave, as to leave the disabled of an army to take care of themselves? You must judge what the thoughts of the men must have been at seeing their brother companions left neglected behind, and the same fate probably awaiting them. The Spanish troops, who were so numerous, and so brave, as to leave the disabled of an army to take care of themselves? You must judge what the thoughts of the men must have been at seeing their brother companions left neglected behind, and the same fate probably awaiting them.

Lopez consumed the most of the time he remained in the mountains in traversing those the least travelled, exhausting the strength of his men in the endeavor of reaching the patriots, who were said to number four thousand strong. Nearly every day he would assure the men that he might as well die as to live and see the patriots. Poor, misguided men! how plainly you who are alive now perceive the delusion! The chest! the base fund! Patriots, 'tis true, there are in Cuba, but they are patriots to the cause of Cuba as it now exists. Where are all those towns that revolutionized in favor of a government more republican? I do not believe a single town in Cuba ever attempted a revolution. It is my conviction that the petty clique in New Orleans, whose existence depended upon the exaltation of Cuban bonds, felt that the prospect offered by them was short and dark, and that they must shortly fall victims by some desperate scheme, and hence the second abortive attempt to create sympathy in favor of Cuban patriots availing for liberty! When I reflect on the proceedings of the Arcade Meeting, where the Declaration of Independence of the Island of Cuba was read before a large multitude, and gulped down by about half of them as having actually come from the patriots of the Island of Cuba, when I turn back and think of the promises of the men in this expedition, who acted the same deceitful part in the other, and then look and see things as they actually are—peace, plenty, and quiet throughout the island, the masses devoted to the Government, and individuals

dually contented with their secret homes, where plantations lie heaped up around them and want is a stranger—I bite my lips with anger to think that these men cannot be made to realize that those deluded young men, who left their homes from the purest motives, to find themselves the followers of a traitor, deceived by their own countrymen to retrieve his desperate fortunes. If there is any one who wishes to be convinced of the happy and contented state of the island, let him come and see for himself; in all his travels his pursuing will rarely have to be deceived, the Cuban, whose heart is as liberal as his store-house, will meet his every necessity—he has nothing to do but come and behold.

To continue my narrative, which I will now shortly bring to a close. We had been in the mountains about three days, when, on the morning of the third day, we made the Lopez estate. The farm itself is a most magnificent one. It once belonged to the Lopez family, but was confiscated by reason of his treachery to the Queen of Spain. We were preparing ourselves to dine, when we were suddenly charged down upon by a body of about fifty or sixty horsemen, whom we repulsed, with a slight loss on their side. But their object, we were evident, was not to achieve any other advantage than to cause us to fall back, where a large body of lancers awaited this movement on our part. This we did not do; but, in defiance of the repulse of the horsemen, we shouldered our rifles, and, with a single volley, we repulsed them. We then, without delay, moved on to a large open field, bordered on one side by a thick and bushy wood. Before we had quite reached the margin of this wood a desperate fire was opened upon us. We collected as rapidly as possible upon a little knoll in the field, and returned the fire with some spirit. This engagement lasted but a short time. A number were killed and wounded on both sides; and, as if by mutual consent, both parties retired from the field. We took the mountain road, and commenced again the same old trudging up and down the mountain sides, expecting every day, from Lopez's pretensions, to meet with the patriots. On the seventh day of our tramp in the mountains we halted at a ranch about dark, for the purpose of taking supper and resting for the night. The night we spent without molestation; but in the morning, whilst preparing breakfast, we were attacked in front and on our right flank by a body of Spanish troops. Finding ourselves in a bad scrape, we discharged our guns, and returned the fire as best we could. The engagement lasted but a short time. 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